

BookletChart™

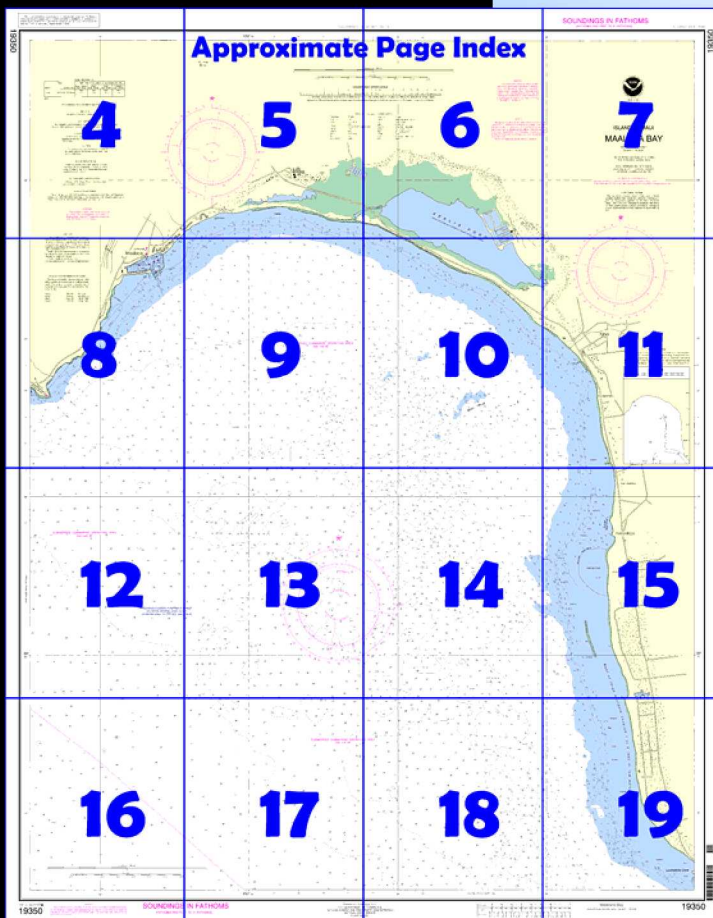
Maalaea Bay

(NOAA Chart 19350)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

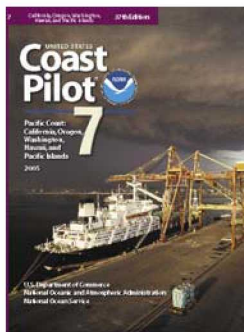
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(333) **Maalaea Bay** is a large bight midway along the SW coast of Maui. The shores are low, mostly sandy, and fringed with algaroba trees. The isthmus behind the bay and the slopes on either side are cultivated in sugarcane. Several hotels and resort developments can be seen along the E side of the bay.

(334) Maalaea Bay is only a fair anchorage. Fresh winds sweep across the isthmus during the trades, and the bay is completely exposed

to kona storms. The holding quality of the ground is poor. A N current has been reported in the bay. In the central and E portions the bottom is very irregular. A reef fringes the shore for a distance of 3.5 miles S of Kihei. Off Kalepolepo, where the reef is widest, a 14-foot spot is -0.5 mile offshore along the edge of the reef. Broken ground with a least depth of 3 fathoms lies about 0.7 mile WSW of the Kihei wharf. A shoal

with a least depth of 7 fathoms is in the center of the bay; shoals with $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms are NE of this shoal. Strangers should pass well offshore. (335) **Kalepolepo**, is on the E side of Maalaea Bay, 11 miles N of Cape Hanamanioa. A large old fishpond extends 0.2 mile from shore. Local vessels anchor behind the reefs in depths of 3 to 4 feet.

(336) **Kihei** is on the E side of Maalaea Bay 12 miles N of Cape Hanamanioa. A settlement is scattered among the trees and along the beach in the vicinity of the remains of a wharf.

(337) **Kealia Pond**, just NW of Kihei, is separated from the bay by a narrow sand strip over which the shore highway passes.

(338) **Maalaea** is a village on the NW shore of Maalaea Bay. A few buildings can be seen among the algaroba trees. The boat harbor at the village is about 500 yards long E to W, about 200 yards across, and is protected by breakwaters. Depths in the harbor are about 7 feet in the W basin and about 10 feet in the NE basin, mud bottom. In 1955, the entrance channel had a controlling depth of 10 feet. The entrance channel is marked by a **339°** lighted range; private buoys and daybeacons mark the boat harbor. A shoal area, marked by a daybeacon, with depths of about 1 foot extends from the center of the harbor N to the shore. Boats going to the public moorings in the W end of the harbor should pass between this daybeacon and the breakwater. Gasoline, diesel fuel (in cans), water, ice, marine supplies, and a launching ramp are available. Boats up to 65 feet can be handled for engine repairs. The harbor office is at the head of the harbor. The harbor experiences considerable surge during all but calm weather.

(339) Coast Guard Station Maui is just inside the breakwaters of Maalaea Village.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Kihei (20°47'N/156°28'W)	feet 2.3	feet 1.8	feet 0.2	feet -1.0

(201)

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection Scale 1:10,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS (FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS) AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE B

The water area within the limits of this chart is a Submerged Submarine Operating Area. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep well clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) o (Approximate location)

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Oahu	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Hawaii	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Maui	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Kauai	KBA-99	162.40 MHz

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.500" southward and 10.162" eastward to agree with this chart.



SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/C52), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

19350

31'

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214

TIDAL INFORMATION

Name	Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Kihel	(20°47'N/156°28'W)	2.3	1.8	0.2	-1.0

(20')

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard.

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POLLUTION REPORTS

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WARNING

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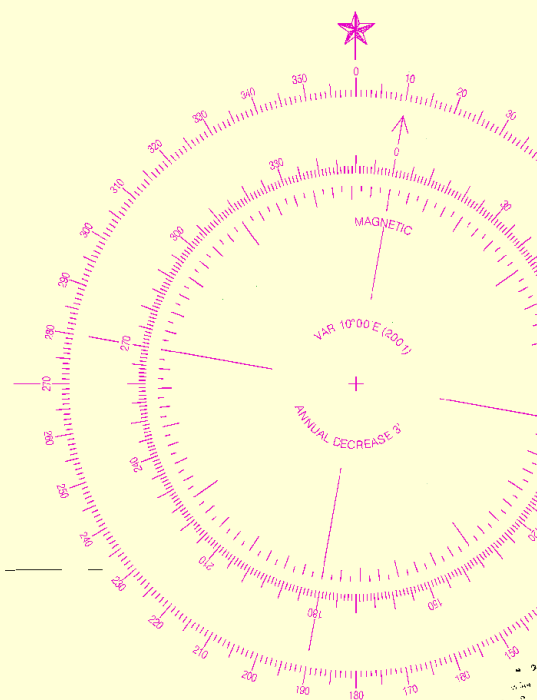
CAUTION

Only marine rad obacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)



48'



Printed at reduced scale.

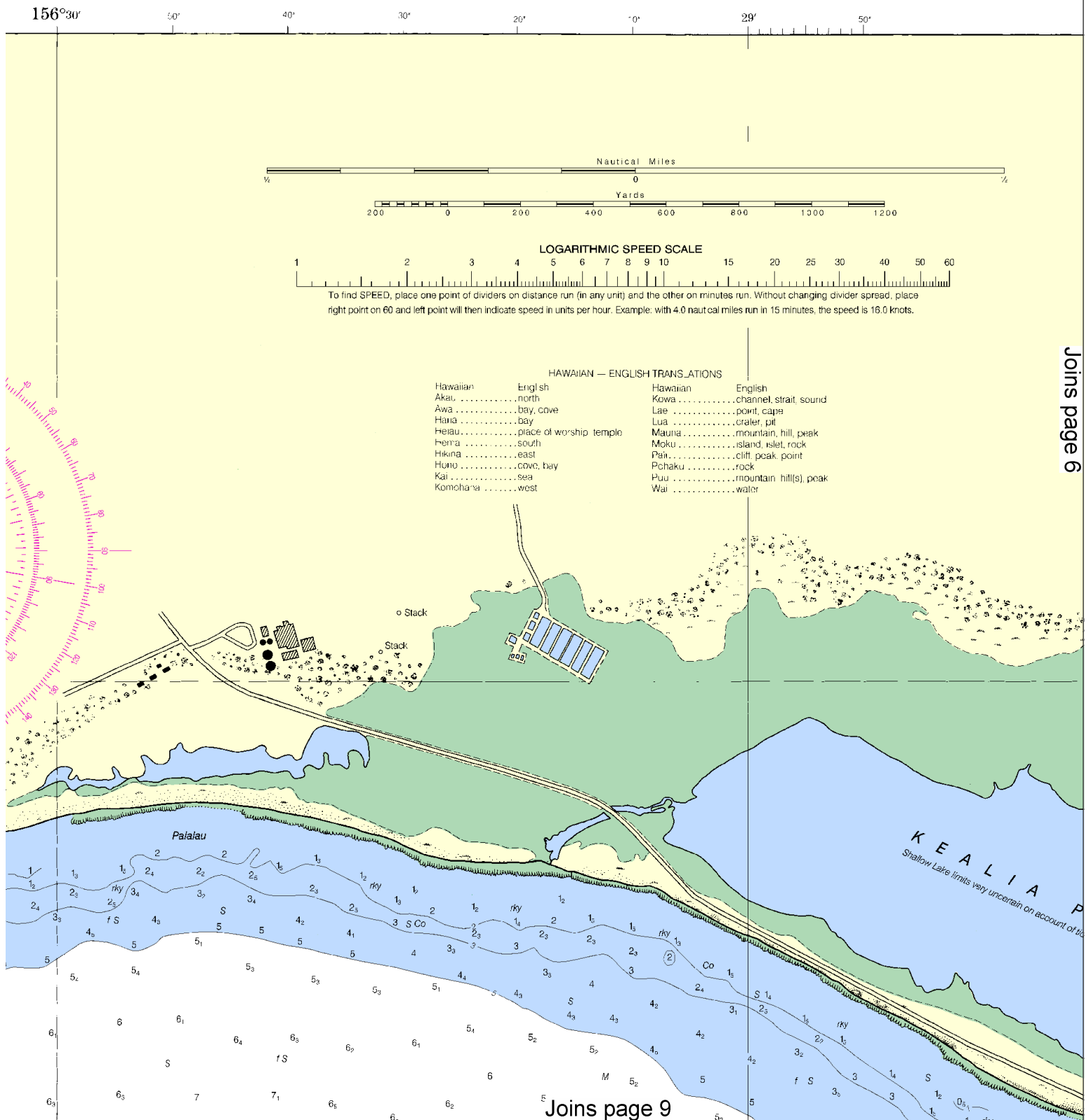
SCALE 1:10,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



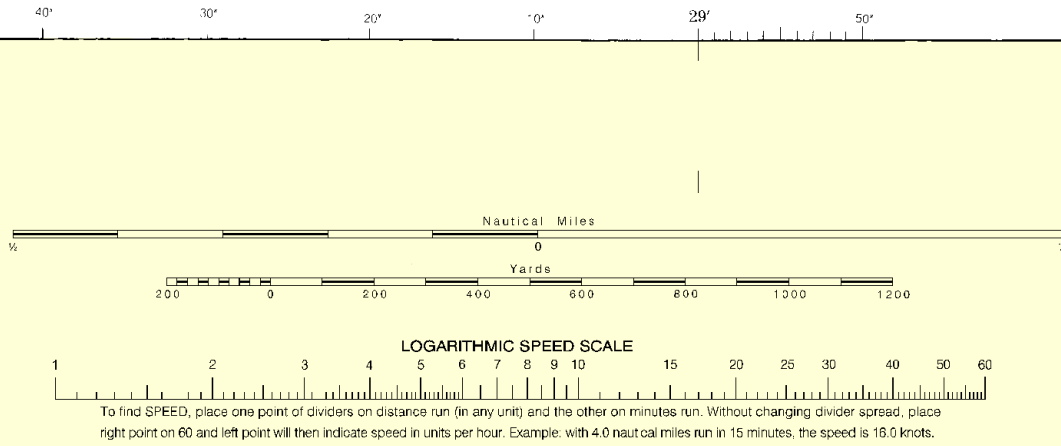
4





Joins page 6

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

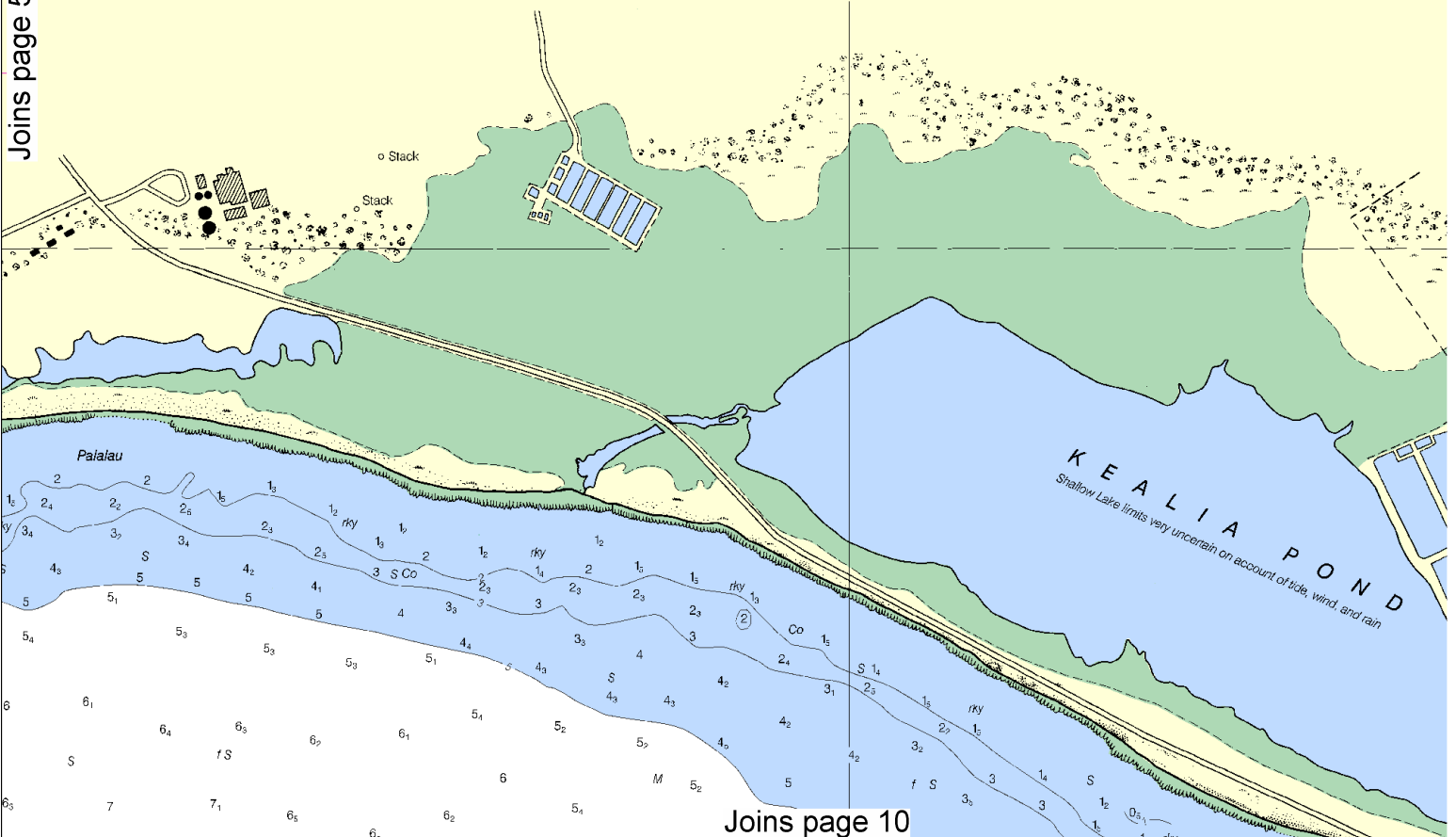


HAWAIIAN — ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Hawaiian	English	Hawaiian	English
Akau	north	Kowa	channel, strait, sound
Awa	bay, cove	Lae	point, cape
Hana	bay	Lua	crater, pit
Heiau	place of worship, temple	Mauna	mountain, hill, peak
Hema	south	Moku	island, islet, rock
Hikana	east	Pali	cliff, peak, point
Huna	cove, bay	Pohaku	rock
Kai	sea	Puu	mountain, hill(s), peak
Komohana	west	Wai	water

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Joins page 5



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Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:10,000 —

See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 2, Panel C

19350

28'

NOTE B

The water area within the limits of this chart is a Submerged Submarine Operating Area. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep well clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

NOTE A

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.



UNITED STATES
HAWAII

ISLAND OF MAUI MAALAEA BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

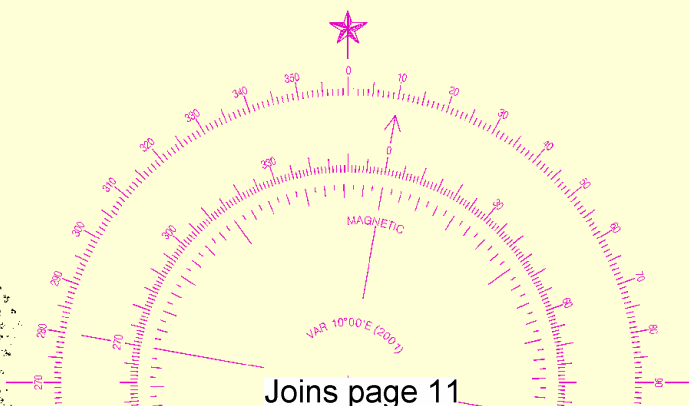
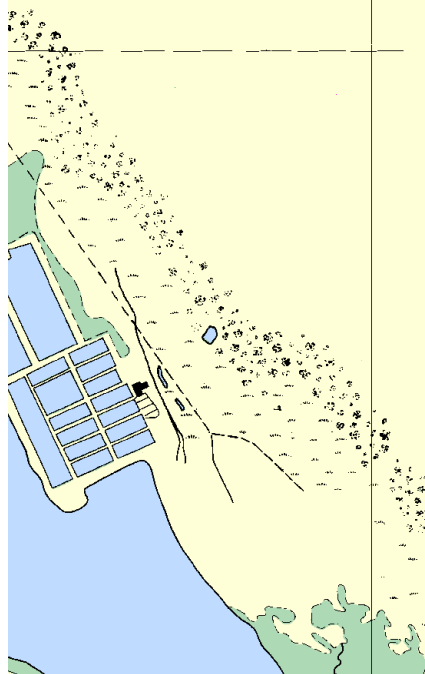
COLREGS, 80.1410 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.500° southward and 10.162° eastward to agree with this chart.

48'



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

7

CAUTION

Only marine rad obeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

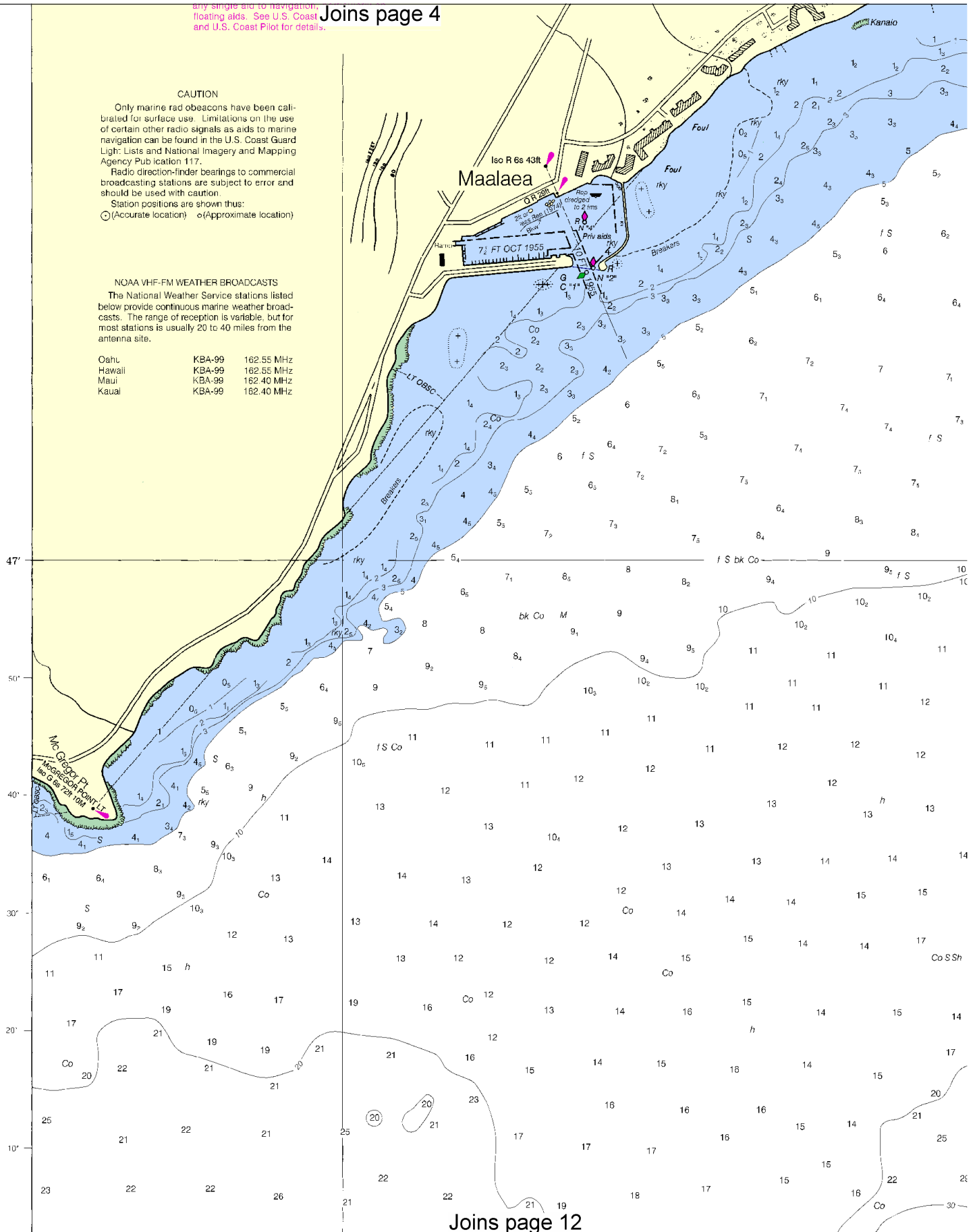
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Maui	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Kauai	KBA-99	162.40 MHz



Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale.

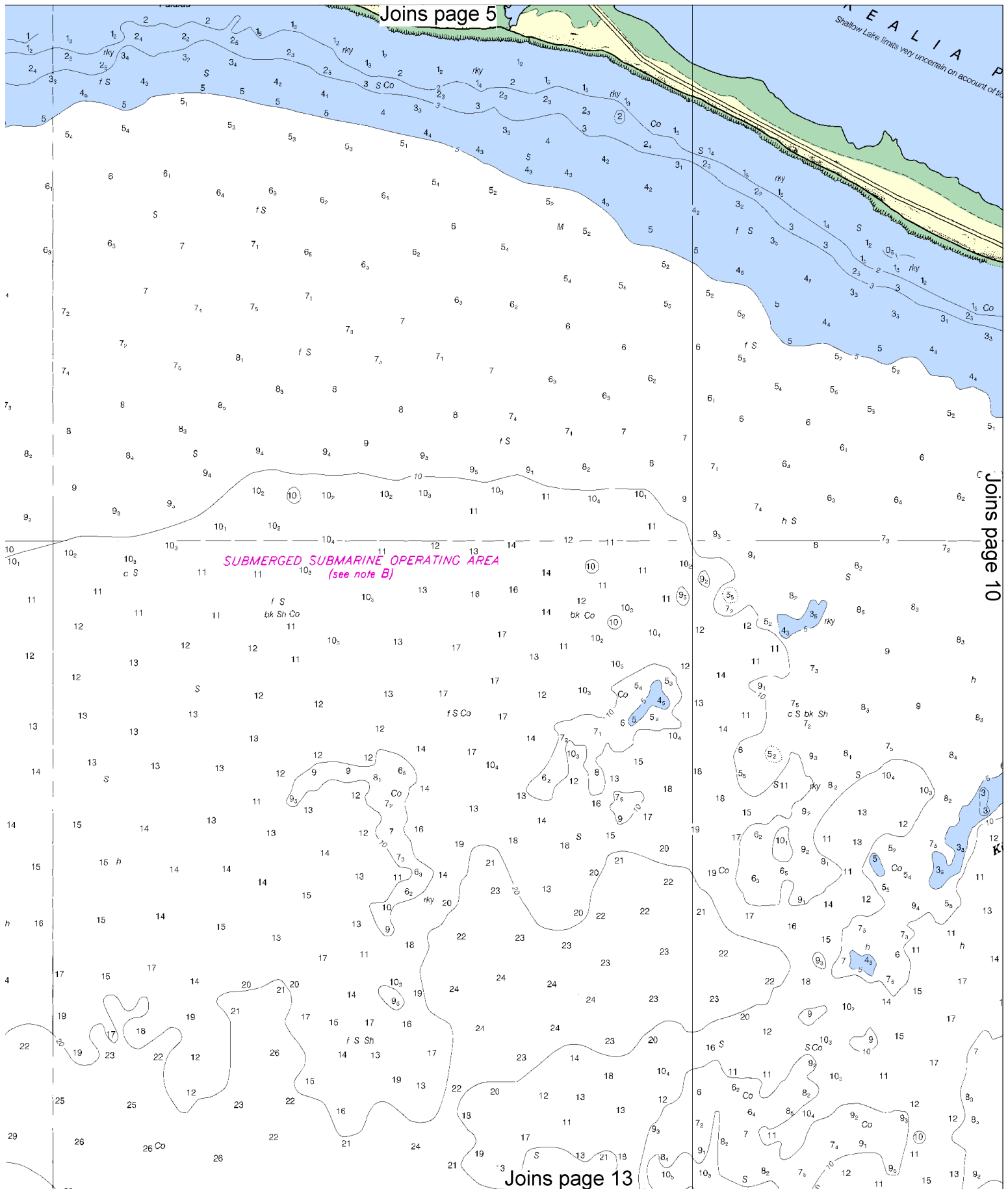
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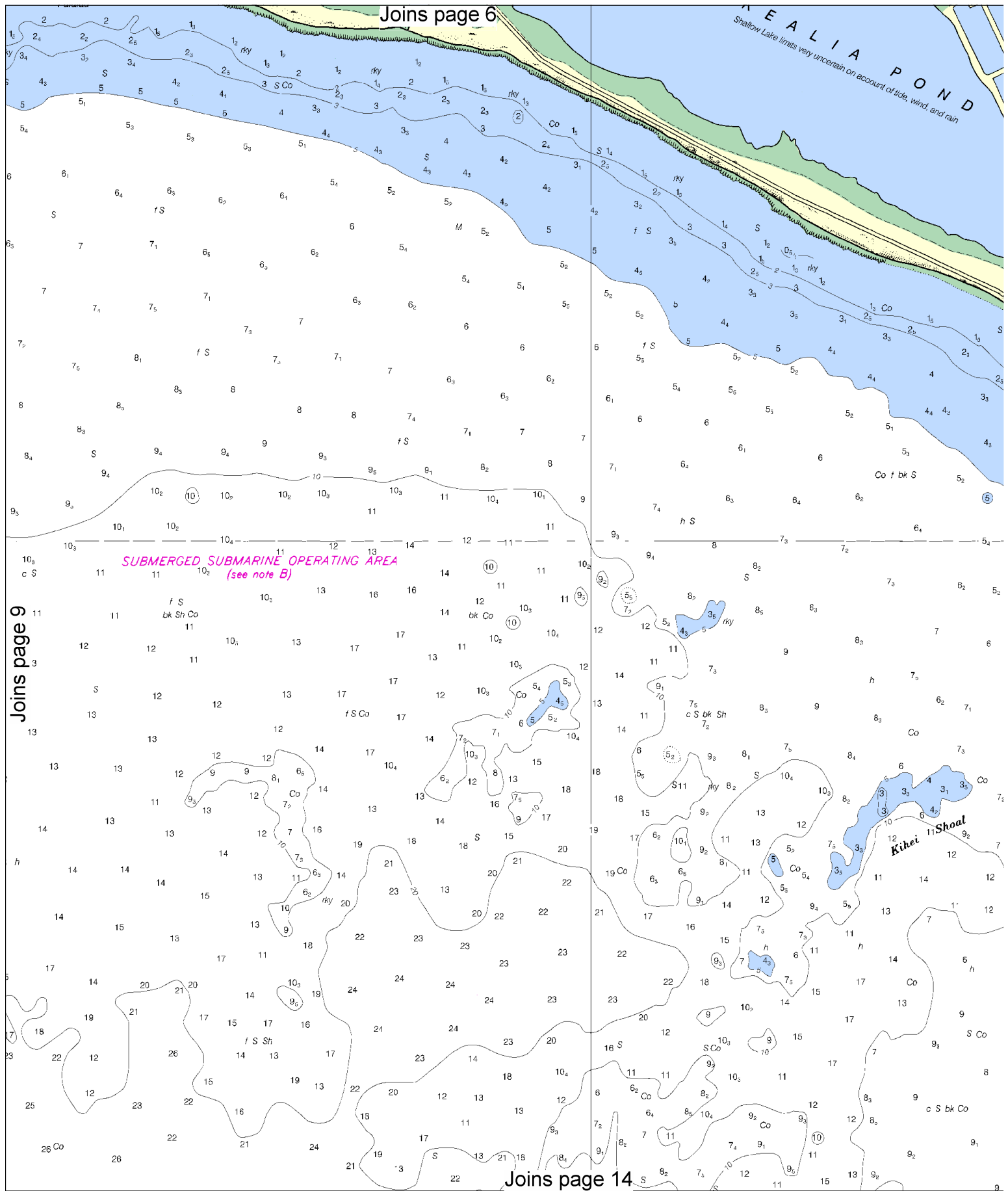
See Note on page 5.



8







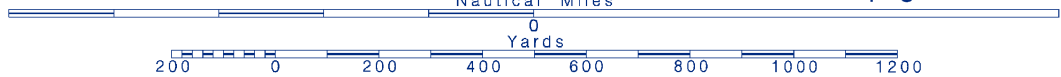
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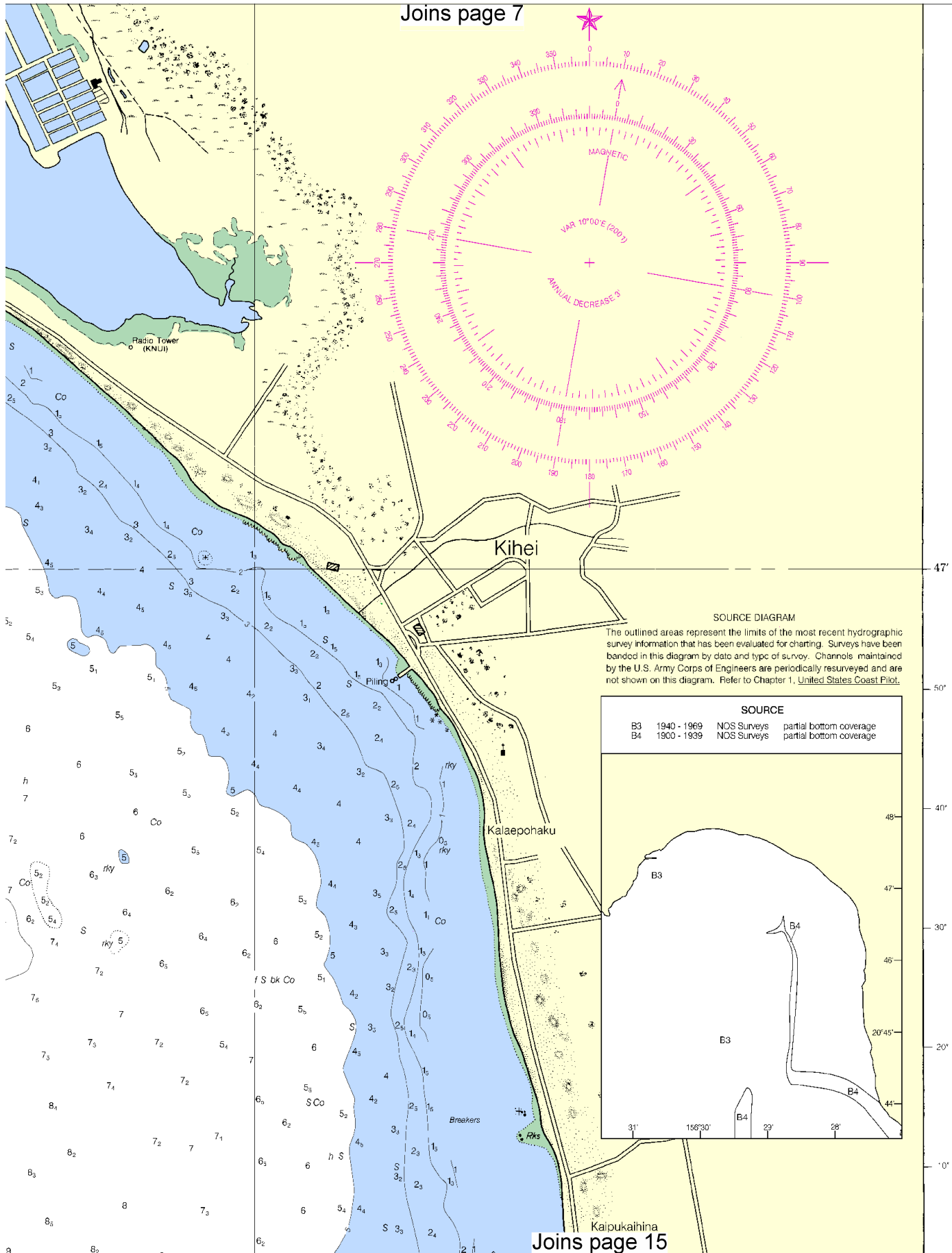


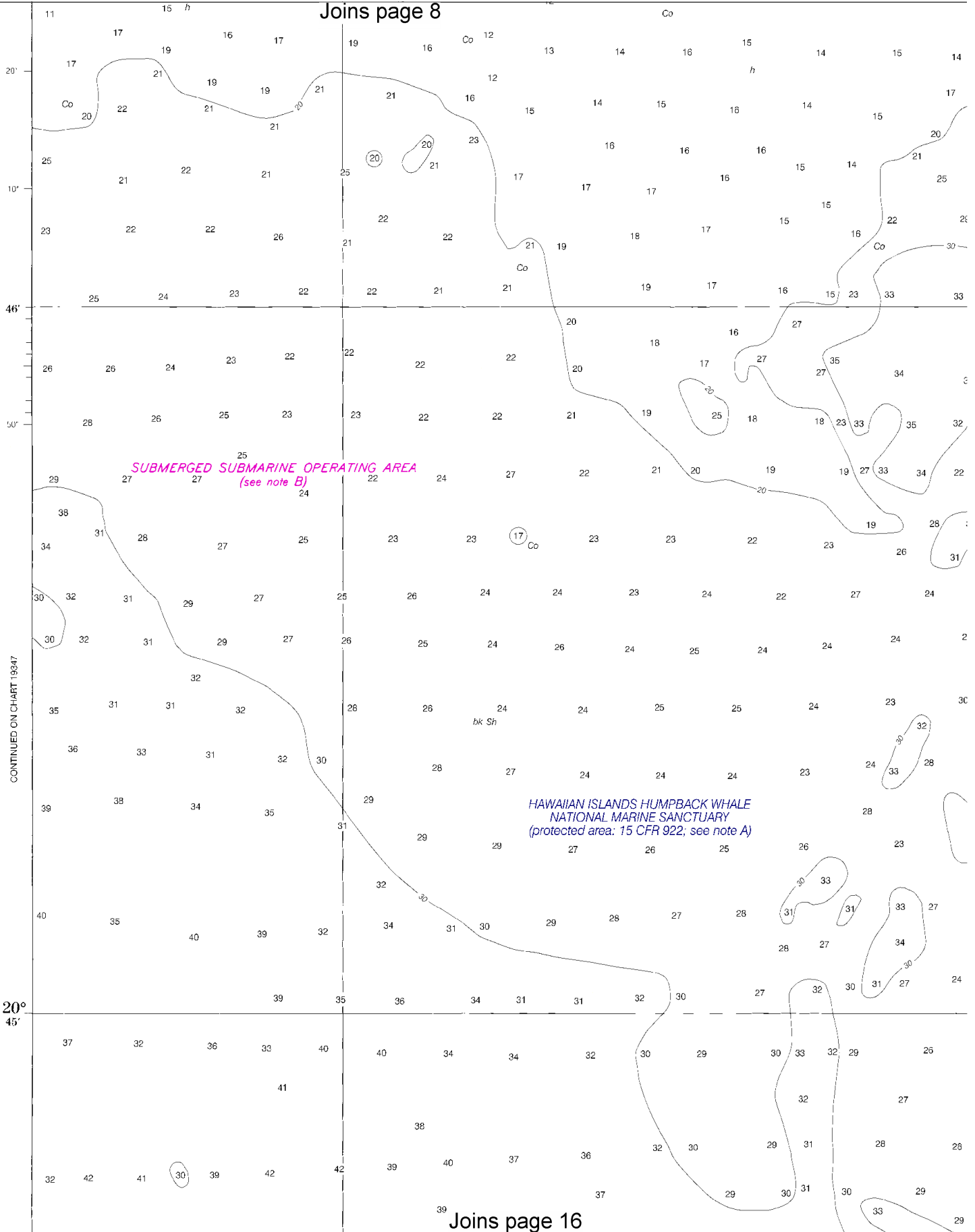
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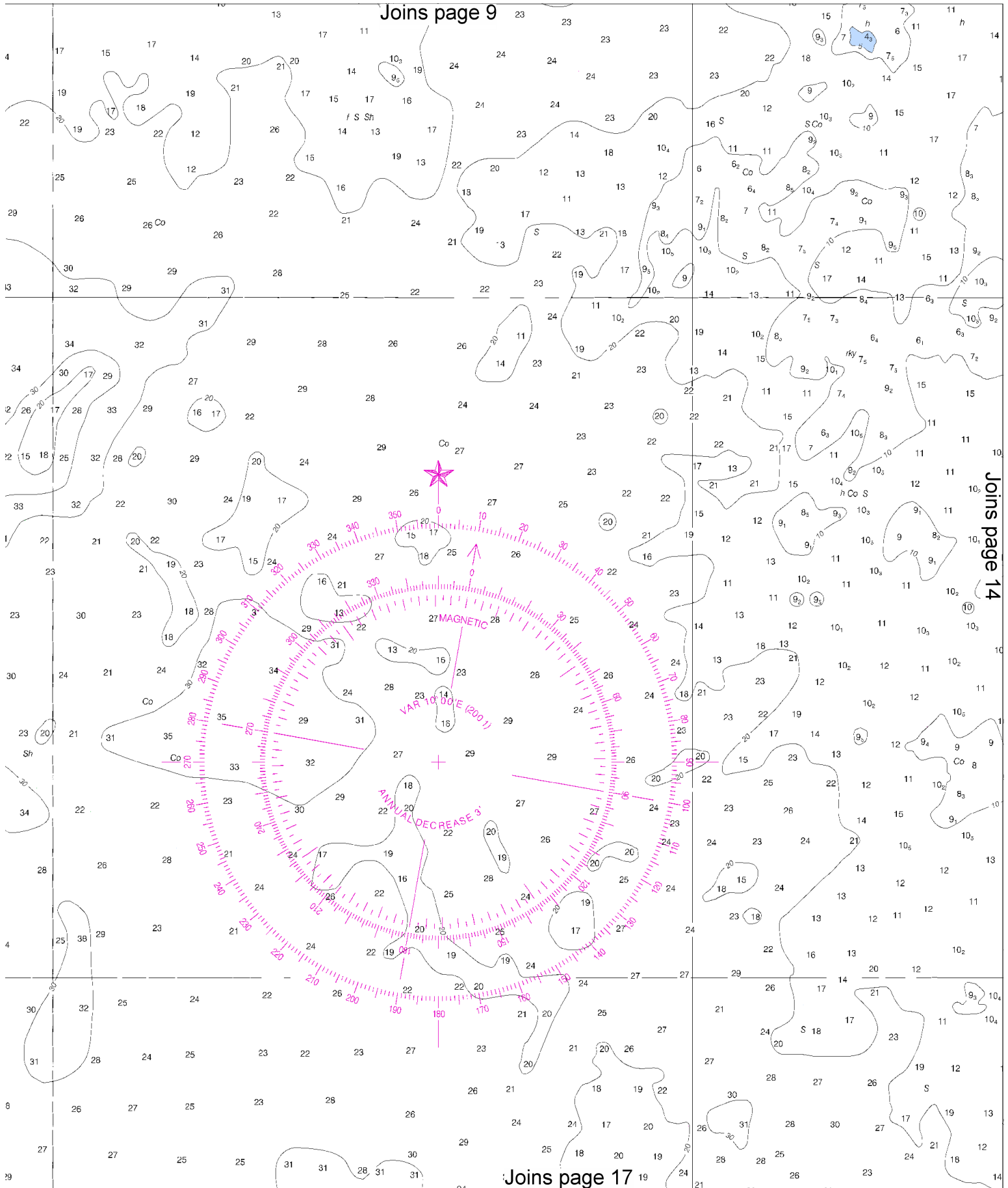
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See Note on page 5.

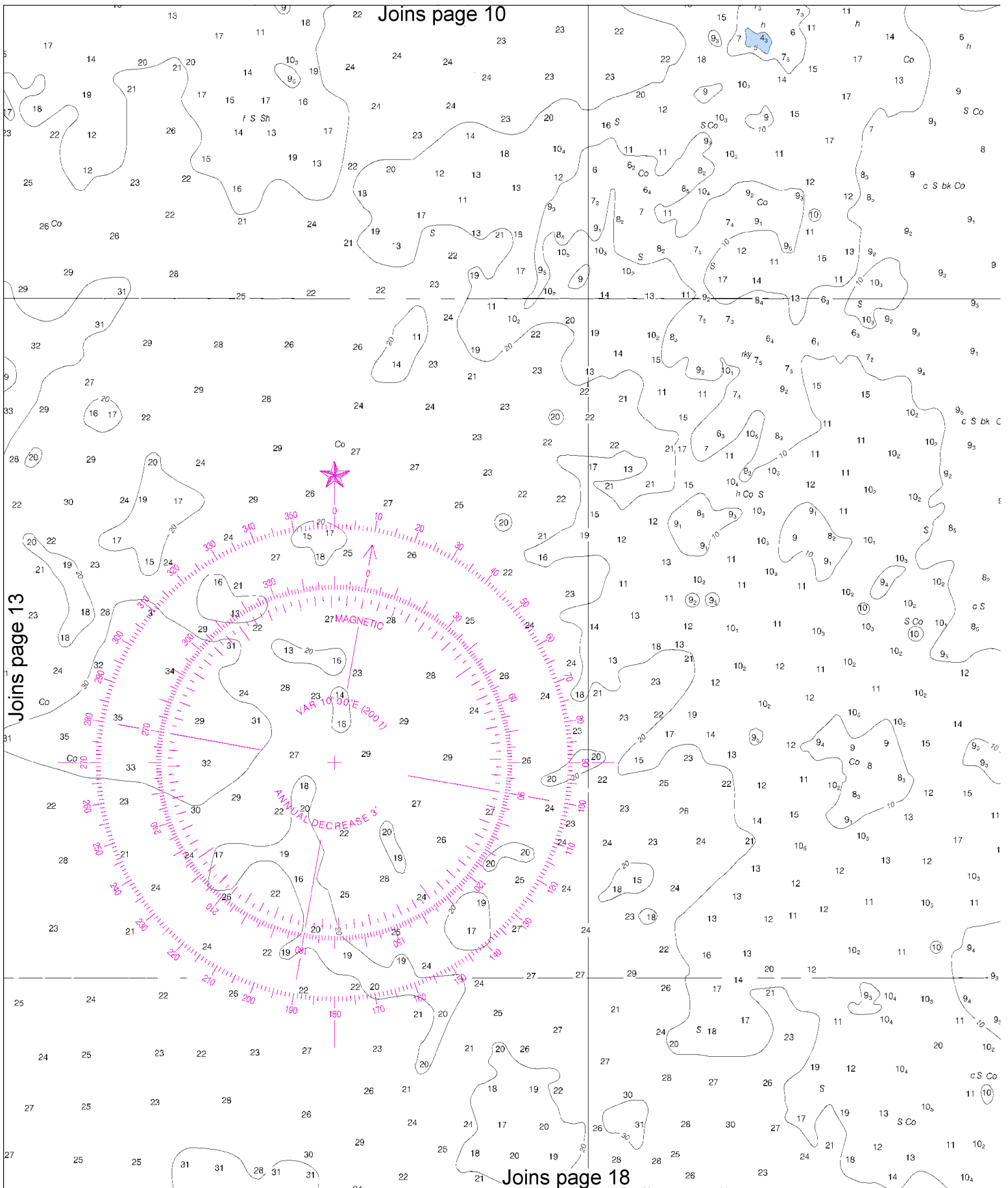






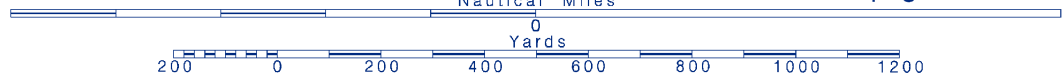


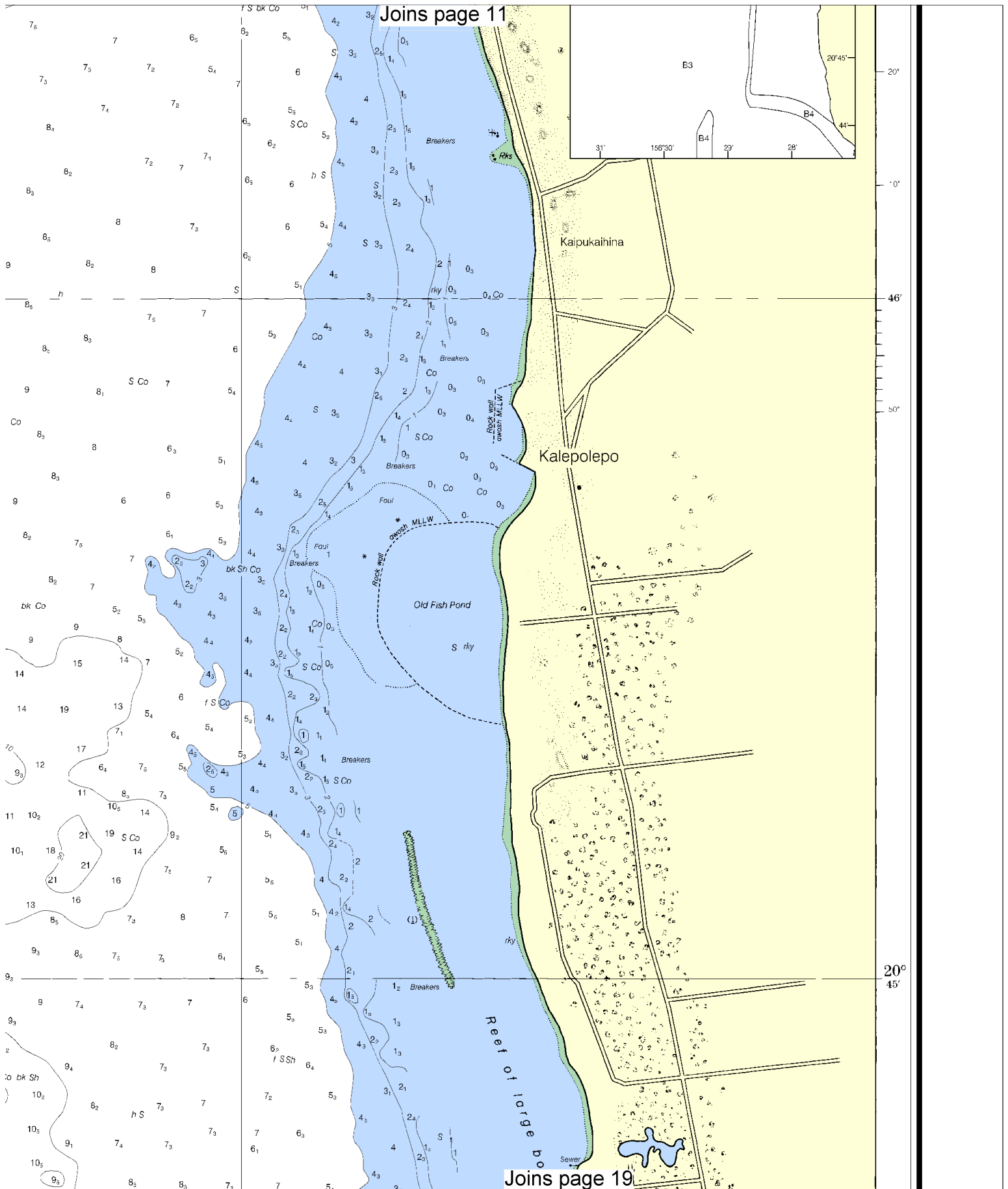
Joins page 10



Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:10,000 —

See Note on page 5.

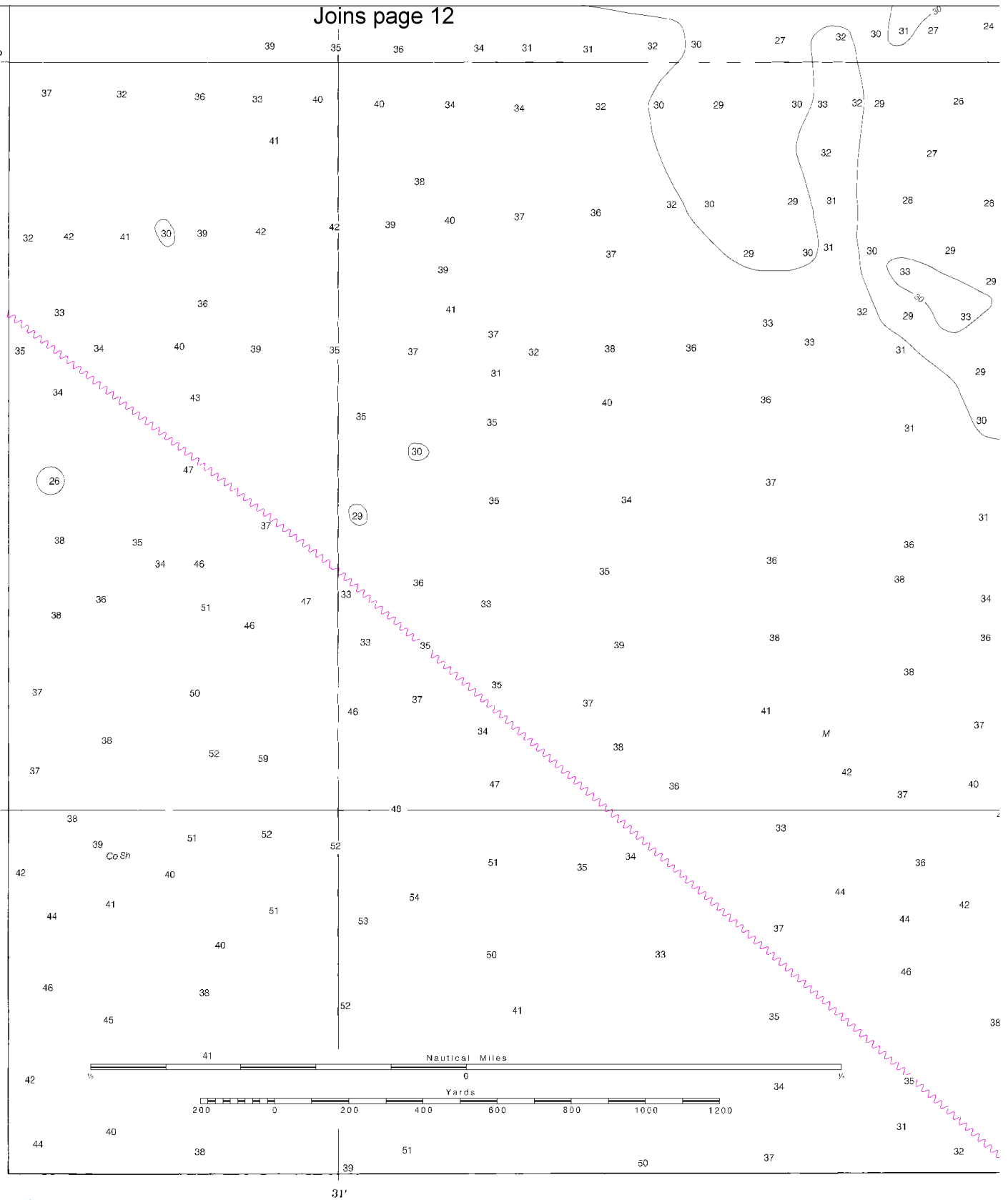




20°
45'

44'

31'



11th Ed., Mar. 17/01

19350

CAUTION

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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

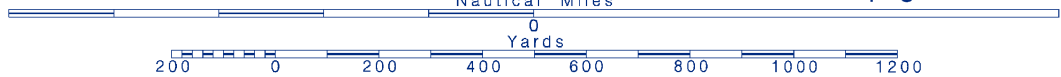
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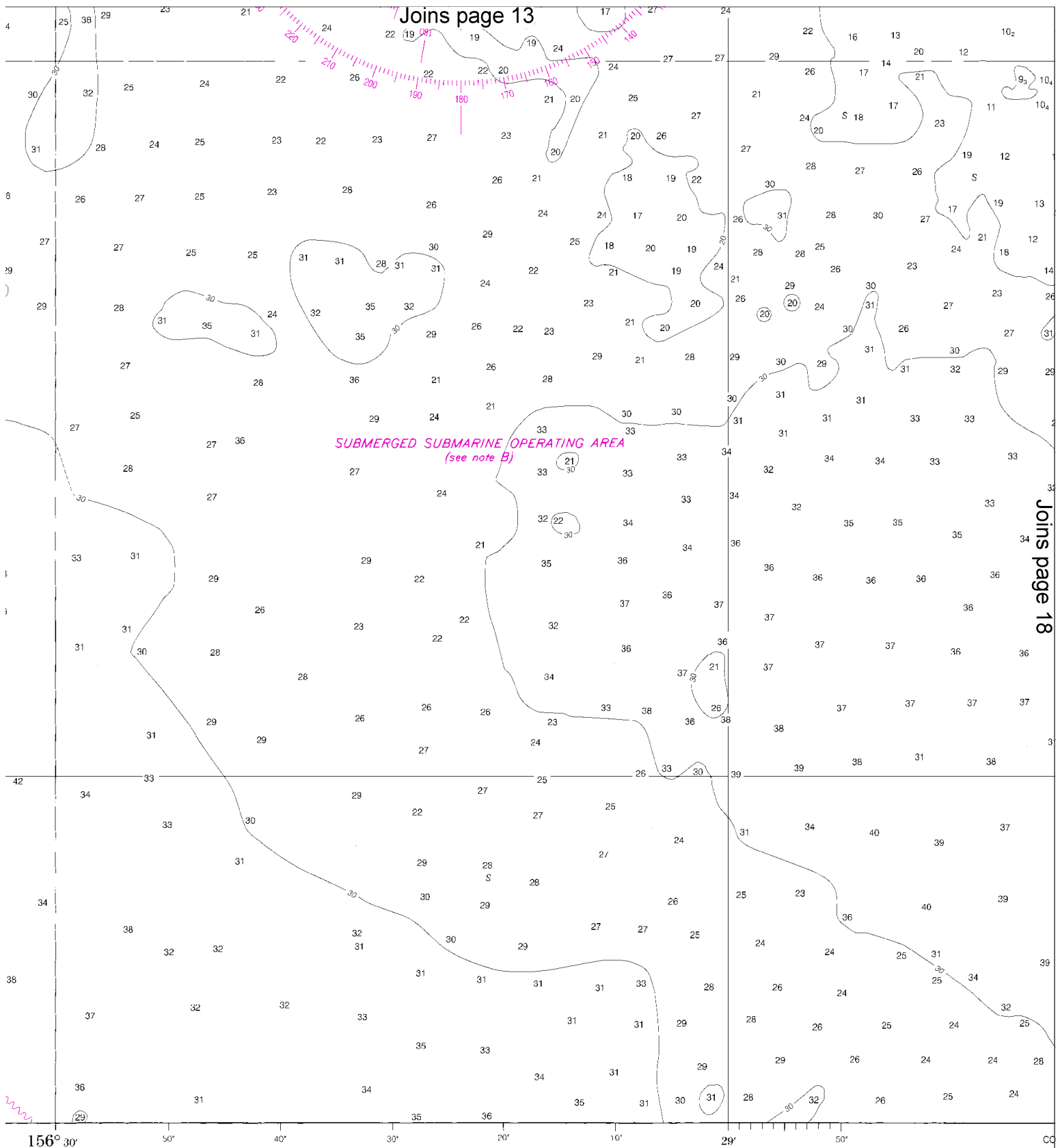


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SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.

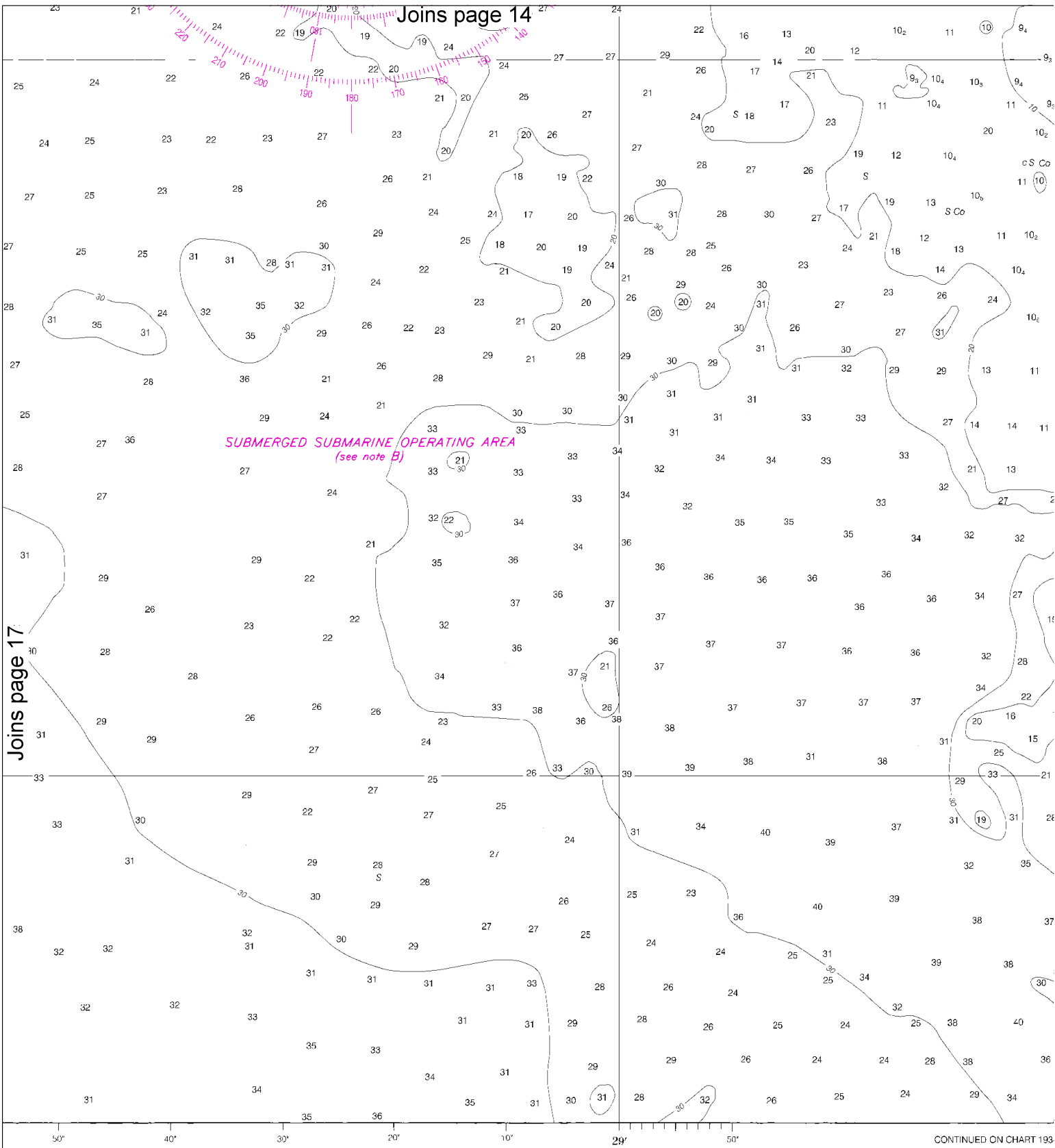




Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

SUBMERGED SUBMARINE OPERATING AREA
(see note B)

Joins page 17



CONTINUED ON CHART 193

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	2

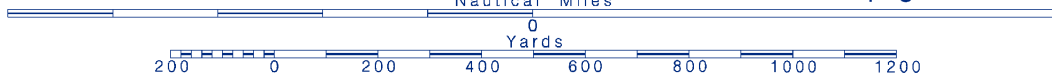
18



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 808-541-2500

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.